

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FOOD FOR PEACE

From the People of the United States


Reserve
1.914
P3P58

Editors —
You may use this story
and pictures in your publication

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

MAR 13 1964

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS



Wheat flows into a truck from combine spouts during harvest at Prosser, Washington. This year, the equivalent of a full year's wheat crop will go for sale or donation abroad. BN-20677

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • OFFICE OF INFORMATION • PICTURE STORY 161JAN. 1964

Magazines and newspapers may obtain glossy prints of these photographs in any size up to 8x10 from the Photography Division, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Others may purchase prints in any size from the same address. Prints in 8x10 size are \$1.15 each. Specify title and number of this publication.



U.S. commodities are moved from ship to truck for transporting to the Eritrean highlands of Ethiopia, where drought and locusts severely damaged harvests. BN-21122

Against a backdrop of hunger in much of the world, the Food for Peace program stands as a symbol of the generosity of American people—a tribute to a free people giving freely of their abundance.

Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, provides for Food for Peace shipments to friendly foreign nations. Export programs of various kinds are authorized in P. L. 480's four main sections, or titles. Title I provides for sales for foreign currencies. Title II—emergency relief and economic development. Title III—donations to the needy through charitable organizations and barter. Title IV—credit sales for dollars.

America helped its friends with food even before P. L. 480. But under Food for Peace, the program has evolved into a coordinated effort to use food to achieve one of America's foremost foreign policy goals—strengthening the free world. Through it, about 100 million people in 115 countries benefit directly from the creative use of American farm abundance.

In day-to-day operations under the Food for Peace program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) determines what type and quantity of commodities are available for use overseas. It supervises the processing, packing, transporting and handling of food to the port of embarkation.

The Agency for International Development (AID) administers the overseas operations of the program, including integration of food aid with other economic assistance extended by the U.S. to underdeveloped nations. AID also supervises use of food for emergency and disaster relief through foreign governments and voluntary agencies. The Director of Food for Peace, appointed by the President, coordinates all programs.

HOW FOOD FOR PEACE WORKS

The greatest share of Food for Peace shipments is accounted for by sales for foreign currencies. Foreign money from these sales is used to pay such things as expenses of U.S. programs overseas (including market development) and for maintaining our embassies and military units abroad. Part of it is loaned to private U.S. businesses overseas, and part is set aside for loans or grants to the receiving country for economic development, which makes these countries better cash customers in the future. A growing number of nations is using long-term dollar credit provisions of P. L. 480 to purchase part of their needed food.

Under the barter provisions of the law, contracts are entered into with private U.S. firms for the exchange of American surplus food and fiber for needed materials, such as tin from Bolivia or chromite from Turkey.

The phase of Food for Peace in which the American public participates most directly is handled by CARE, the Catholic Relief Fund, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and 16 other non-profit volunteer agencies. One dollar to CARE, for instance, will send a needy family in Greece 4½ pounds of milk powder, 5 pounds of pasta (made from wheat), five pounds of cornmeal, five pounds of flour, and six pounds of butter. So much can be sent for so little because all foods are donated by the people of America through programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The dollar, less 11 cents for administrative overhead, covers packaging and shipping.

Under these various authorities, some \$2.2 billion worth of American farm commodities were shipped overseas in 1962.

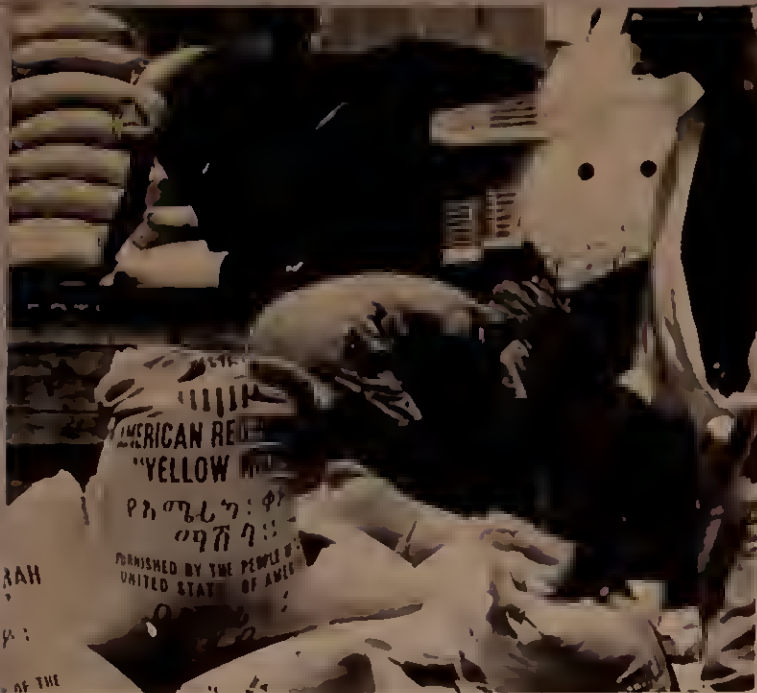
Some significant results can be cited:

In fiscal 1962, for example, the U.S. sold \$549 million worth of food and fiber to Pakistan for local currencies. A sizable portion of this currency was used to develop canals and other irrigation works in the Indus River project (comparable in concept to the TVA system), which irrigates about 80 percent of Pakistan's cultivated land—a boost to food production.

In September 1963, Hurricane Flora devastated parts of some Caribbean countries. Food for Peace commodities were airlifted to Haiti, Martinique and other countries within hours of the disaster. As a result, aftereffects, which normally do more damage than the hurricane itself, were minimized.

INCREASES SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Child feeding programs have produced encouraging results. Forty million school children now receive food donated by the United States. In many cases they come to school only because they get something to eat. While they are there, they are gaining knowl-



U.S. commodities are moved from ship to truck for transporting to the Eritrean highlands of Ethiopia, where drought and locusts severely damaged harvests. BN-21122

Against a backdrop of hunger in much of the world, the Food for Peace program stands as a symbol of the generosity of American people—a tribute to a free people giving freely of their abundance.

Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, provides for Food for Peace shipments to friendly foreign nations. Export programs of various kinds are authorized in P. L. 480's four main sections, or titles. Title I provides for sales for foreign currencies. Title II—emergency relief and economic development. Title III—donations to the needy through charitable organizations and barter. Title IV—credit sales for dollars.

America helped its friends with food even before P. L. 480. But under Food for Peace, the program has evolved into a coordinated effort to use food to achieve one of America's foremost foreign policy goals—strengthening the free world. Through it, about 100 million people in 115 countries benefit directly from the creative use of American farm abundance.

In day-to-day operations under the Food for Peace program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) determines what type and quantity of commodities are available for use overseas. It supervises processing, packing, transporting, and handling of food to the port of embarkation.

The Agency for International Development (AID) administers the overseas operations of the program, including integration of food aid with other economic assistance extended by the U.S. to underdeveloped nations. AID also supervises use of food for emergency and disaster relief through foreign governments and voluntary agencies. The Director of Food for Peace, appointed by the President, coordinates all programs.

HOW FOOD FOR PEACE WORKS

The greatest share of Food for Peace shipments is accounted for by sales for foreign currencies. Foreign money from these sales is used to pay such things as expenses of U.S. programs overseas (including market development) and for maintaining our embassies and military units abroad. Part of it is loaned to private U.S. businesses overseas, and part is set aside for loans or grants to the receiving country for economic development, which makes these countries better cash customers in the future. A growing number of nations is using long-term dollar credit provisions of P. L. 480 to purchase part of their needed food.

Under the barter provisions of the law, contracts are entered into with private U.S. firms for the exchange of American surplus food and fiber for needed materials, such as tin from Bolivia or chromite from Turkey.

The phase of Food for Peace in which the American public participates most directly is handled by CARE, the Catholic Relief Fund, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and 16 other non-profit volunteer agencies. One dollar to CARE, for instance, will send a needy family in Greece 4½ pounds of milk powder, 5 pounds of pasta (made from wheat), five pounds of cornmeal, five pounds of flour, and six pounds of butter. So much can be sent for so little because all foods are donated by the people of America through programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The dollar, less 11 cents for administrative overhead, covers packaging and shipping.

Under these various authorities, some \$2.2 billion worth of American farm commodities were shipped overseas in 1962.

Some significant results can be cited:

In fiscal 1962, for example, the U.S. sold \$549 million worth of food and fiber to Pakistan for local currencies. A sizable portion of this currency was used to develop canals and other irrigation works in the Indus River project (comparable in concept to the TVA system), which irrigates about 80 percent of Pakistan's cultivated land—a boost to food production.

In September 1963, Hurricane Flora devastated parts of the Caribbean countries. Food for Peace commodities were airlifted to Haiti, Martinique and other islands within hours of the disaster. As a result, human losses, which normally do more damage to the economy than death, were minimized.

INCREASED SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Food for Peace programs have produced encouraging results. Forty million school children now receive food donated by the United States. In many cases they come to school only because they get something to eat. When they are there, they are gaining knowl-



Urbanek, Indiana, former Gov. Chowning. Link U.S. surplus should be used to help Chowning's community. Chowning is a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

With his unexcelled skills and equipment, the American farmer has become one of the U.S.'s foremost diplomats. One in every five U.S. harvested acres is produced for export.



edge which will make them more productive citizens.

In Bolivia, for example, where 200,000 school children participate in the Food for Peace school lunch program, absenteeism has dropped from 38 percent to 2 percent since the program began in areas where records are kept. Increased school attendance is also reported in Peru, where 400,000 children get U.S. commodities in school lunches every day.

As part of a Food for Peace effort to improve local diets, U.S. feed grain is sent to build up livestock herds, creating more high protein foods. In Korea, feed grains are being sent to a cooperative on Chaeju Island. The co-op repays the U.S. in pigs, some from each litter. A chain reaction of goodwill is set off when the U.S. lends those pigs, in addition to feed grain, to other Korean hog producers who repay in pigs to be loaned to others.

U.S. food furnished under this program has provided the incentive for self-help community projects throughout the world. Food for wages programs underway in 19 countries give employment to 585,000 workers.

Following the recent Algerian civil war, nearly 100,000 former soldiers were put to work planting trees in a great reforestation project to help rebuild the battered country's natural resources. The workers were paid partially with U.S. food.

THE PROGRAM HELPS OUR ECONOMY

Food for Peace not only helps our friends but it boosts the U.S. economy as well. Food sold under P. L. 480 in fiscal 1963 generated foreign currencies to pay more than \$250 million of America's overseas expenses and reduce our balance of payments deficit.

In the same year, \$13 million in foreign currencies acquired as a result of Food for Peace operations was used in a cooperative program with industry to develop greater dollar markets abroad for U.S. farm commodities.

Of most long-range importance, Food for Peace is stimulating economic development in many nations, creating new prosperity and potential future markets for the abundant production of American agriculture.

Food for Peace is the *aid* of today that will become the *trade* of tomorrow.

Foreign currencies obtained from sales of U.S. commodities through Food for Peace are used to finance many U.S. programs overseas, including trade fair exhibits to boost sales of U.S. food products. This U.S. Exhibit in Amsterdam in 1963 — largest ever presented — drew the trade from all of Western Europe. BN-21124

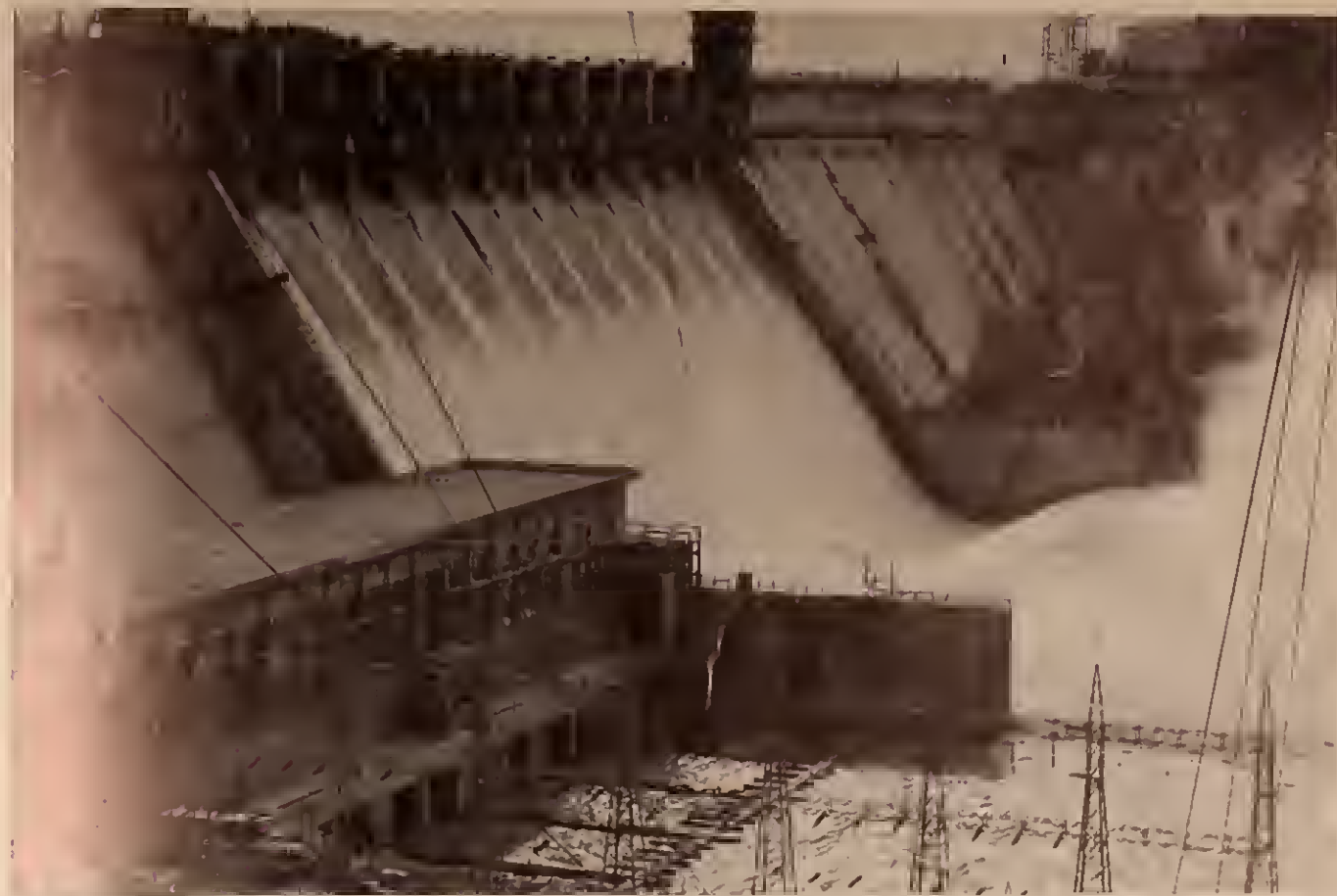
A schoolboy from a poor neighborhood of Bogota, Colombia, has soup made from CARE commodities and local vegetables, part of the U.S.'s school lunch program abroad. His meal included a roll (in his pocket) which he was taking home to his sister, who had nothing to eat. These children also receive a CARE breakfast, and many line up for more than an hour before school to make sure they get it. BN-21123



Near Kairouan, Tunisia, previously unemployed workers develop a farming community by building their own homes. They are paid partially in U.S. food through the Food for Peace program. The Tunisian Government also makes a daily cash payment to the workers. Each farm home will have a garden plot and each family will have a portion of a larger semi-irrigated area of land assigned to it. Families will repay the Tunisian Government for the land and homes over a 25-year period. BN-21125



This non-fat dry milk was made available by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and distributed in Pakistan by the Catholic Relief Service, one of 19 non-profit volunteer agencies. BN-20648



Containing more concrete than the entire volume of the pyramids, the great Rihand Dam in India was financed largely by a grant of local currencies generated by sales of food under authority of P. L. 480.

The dam supplies power, flood control, and navigation. Expansion of irrigation projects made possible by this dam will provide water for about 500,000 additional acres to help boost food production in India.

BN-20645